

TROY HERALD.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 3, 1873.

THOS. B. FISHER, Editors.
JOS. A. HUBB, Editors.

THE CUBAN QUESTION.

Dispatches of the 26th give intelligence of a peaceful nature between Spain and the United States, by the former acceding to the demands of this government in the Virginius affair. The Spanish minister, Polo, at Washington, communicated the accessions of his government to Secretary Fish on last Friday evening. Having been admitted to the latter's library, Polo grasped him by the hand, and exclaimed: "Thank God, everything is right!" He then read a partial translation of a dispatch from Madrid, in which President Castelar discloses his willingness to yield the reparation demanded by our government in general terms. This reparation will result in the surrender of the Virginius, probably to the collector of customs at Key West; a salute to the United States flag; the release of the remainder of the crew and passengers of the Virginius; the indemnification of the families of the victims of the butcher Burriel's barbarism, and the prosecution and punishment under the laws of Spain, by the Spanish authorities of Santiago, of the officers who were connected with the slaughter.

This is not as full reparation, we believe, as the people desire. The surrender of the Virginius and the survivors of the Santiago butchery, is all well enough; and indemnification of the families of the unfortunate victims of Burriel, is all that can be done, as life cannot be restored by the hand that took it; but the prosecution of the officers who were connected with the massacre under Spanish law amounts to nothing but a mere form. Their release is as certain as anything can be. There is no doubt that the sympathies of the blood-thirsty and treacherous countrymen of these outlaws will be exerted in their favor. There is no punishment in store for them, and although guilty of one of the highest crimes known to our laws, they will be lauded as heroes by a people who partake of their blood-hound propensities. This, it will be seen at a glance, is no surety that the same crimes, horrifying civilization, will not be again committed by the same criminals, or like ones who may hereafter be clothed in their authority. These men are murderers. The blood of their victims cry to us from the slaughter-house of Santiago, and the walls and tears of the widows and orphans at their desolate homes appeal to justice for something more than a few Spanish dollars. Our government should have demanded that they, too, be delivered into our hands, and the example would have a tendency to strike terror to the hearts of other blood drinkers who may rule in the future. Then might the name of an American, as it did some years since, protect him from insult, imprisonment and death, in a foreign land; our ensign might then wave on the high seas without being torn down and insulted.

But we have not yet heard how the poor amends that are offered by the Castelar government will be received by the Spanish populace and the subjects in Cuba. Castelar's government is avowedly weak. The populace is bitter in their feelings toward this country, because of our supposed sympathy with the insurgents in Cuba. Will they bow submissively to a government that, already weak, despoiled and merely tolerated, submits to the demands of another power bitterly hated? It is hardly in the nature of Spaniards to do this, and the shaky government of Castelar may find it difficult to carry out its accessions. If all these reports that come to us be true, the white angel of peace may yet hide her smiling face. The dispatches, however, say that President Grant will be enabled by the accessions of the Spanish government to assure peace. So mote it be.

Christian Reid, author of "Valerie Aylmer," "Morton House," and other works of fiction, is a Miss Fisher, whose father fell in the first battle of Manassas, at the head of a Confederate regiment.

DEATH OF EX-GOV. YATES.

Hon. Richard Yates of Illinois died on the night of the 27th ult., at Barnum's hotel, in St. Louis. He had been on a tour of examination of the Fulton, Cairo, and Little Rock railroad, and returned to St. Louis on the 23d, much exhausted. On Tuesday he was taken quite sick and his malady pronounced by the attending physician as apoplexy.

The career of this statesman has been a very marked one. He "was born in Kentucky, January 18, 1818, and consequently was within a few months of attaining his fifty-sixth year. In early life he removed to Illinois, and was entered as a student in Illinois college, Jacksonville, where, in due time, he graduated. He chose the profession of the law, and prepared to enter upon its practice in the office of Murray McConnell. He served several terms in the Illinois legislature. In 1851 he was elected to congress, and served in the house of representatives till 1855. After the expiration of his term in congress, Gov. Yates returned to the practice of the law. In 1861 he was elected governor of the state of Illinois. In 1865 he was elected United States senator, his term expiring in 1871. As senator he was placed on the committee on the District of Columbia, the Pacific railroad, territories, pensions, manufactures and mines and mining. He was made chairman of the committee on revolutionary claims and territories. In 1866 he was a delegate to the Philadelphia 'Loyalists' convention."

The last years of Gov. Yates were a series of debauch and dissipation, against which he struggled, but the strong resolution that had marked him in all his political undertakings utterly failed him here. Time and again he signed the pledge, but as often broke over. When the temperance movement was inaugurated among the dignitaries of the nation at Washington in 1866, he was among them, his commanding appearance attracting the attention of all present. There in the midst of the wisdom that crowded the capitol on a Sunday in February of that year, he uttered the following truthful and feeling little bit of eloquence:

One drink of liquor is enough for me; two ain't half enough, [Laughter.] three only one third enough, and four a chaos. After I signed the pledge I was asked several times to drink; but I didn't do any such thing. [Laughter.]

After I signed this temperance pledge I wrote to a little lady out in Illinois, who weighs about a hundred pounds, has black hair and flashing eyes, and "a form fairer than Grecian chisel ever woke from Parian marble," and I received the following answer:

"My DEAR RICHARD: How beautiful is this morning; how bright the sun shines; how sweetly our birds sing; how joyous the children; how happy is my heart. I see the smile of God. He has answered my prayer. Always proud of your success, you have now achieved that success which God and angels will bless. It is the shining summit of human aspiration, for you have conquered yourself. Al! who love you will aid you to keep the pledge. I love you my dear boy."

Love, the soul, and center of the moral universe; Love, which links an angel to an angel, and God to men; Love, which binds in one two loving hearts. How beautiful is love.

As I look over this audience, composed of Senators and Representatives of this great nation, and these galleries blazing with beauty and the worth of the city, and sojourners from all the States and Territories, I ask myself why they are here? Proud England, upon whose dominions the sun never sets, has but one queen; but, thank God, we have millions of queens, who

"Shine in beauty like the night Of sunny climes and starry skies," whose chains we feel, and yet we bless the silken sceptre. You are here to give by your presence encouragement to the Congressional Temperance Society, and I propose, sir, that this society shall be the beginning of societies throughout the land, and that we will push forward the temperance column, move upon the enemy's works and give him cannon and Greek fire. We will storm upon the citadel of intemperance until it shall crumble and totter and fall to the earth. Why do I refer to the ladies? Because their example is mightier than the eloquence of a thousand Senators, or the banners of a thousand legions.

You are here to-night to see the snowy white flag of temperance as it is unfurled over the Capitol of your country, as it rises and rises, and unfolds to God and spread until it shall cover the whole land, and until there shall not be a drunkard nor a moderate drinker to take away a blood from the cheek of female beauty, and until all the heartlessness of this land

shall blaze with comfort and joy, and happiness and gladness shall dwell in green freshness there.

But like many another before him, the demon of appetite refused to be sated; his resolution was baffled, and the one, two, three and four drinks, followed by "chaos," again transformed the brilliant statesman into the dissipated sot; and with this demon still holding high carnival in his towering mind, death ended the career of one of the mightiest Republican statesmen of the day.

A CONTENT ALWAYS IN ORDER.

Contesting seats in congress and in our legislature has been in order for sometime. Like the precedent established by political parties in the late fall elections, viz: "a bolt is always in order," we might say that "a contest is always in order." One of unusual interest will come before the convening session of congress—of unusual interest because politics, Democracy and Republicanism, play no part in the matter. This time it is gentle and Mormon. United States Marshal Maxwell was a candidate in Utah for delegate to congress; Apostle Geo. Q. Cannon, a genuine Mormon, was his opponent. The former received twenty-six hundred votes; Cannon twenty-two thousand, nearly twenty thousand more than Maxwell. The gentle, however far behind his opponent he may be in votes, feels that he has a right to the seat, and will contest on the following grounds: First, he says that foreign women and young children helped to swell the count of his Mormon opponent, and from all accounts there are a great many of these in Utah. Outside of this charge of corruption Maxwell holds that Cannon was illegally elected because he is a polygamist, and therefore a criminal; that if women are allowed to vote, they must be naturalized the same as men, and not allowed to vote the day after their arrival in Utah, simply because they have contracted polygamous marriages. He also says that Brigham Young has boasted that he would force congress to accept a polygamist delegate, and thereby recognize polygamy, and that Ben Butler was paid ten thousand dollars to defend the Mormon cause in congress. This will doubtless be a rich scene, and the old Beast growling in the name of polygamy will present him in a new attitude before the country. He is a fit representative of Brigham's, having shown that there is nothing too mean, or low or filthy, for him to champion.

If Bryan don't stop poking fun at us, we'll arm ourselves with a tallow-dip, hit us unto his sanctum sanctorum and brain him.—Troy Herald.

It may be that editors down your way can be brained with a tallow-dip, but up here it requires a full-grown sledge hammer or a six year old mule.—Montgomery Standard.

But for his own confession, we would never have imagined that Bryan's skull was so thick.

Washington is somewhat agitated over the question as to whether the Republicans of congress will make overtures to Schurz, Sumner and Fenton, the liberals, and invite them back to the fold.

The Minge hotel and two other brick buildings were burned at Warrenburg, Mo., last Sunday night. Four lives were lost: M. E. Mulvehill, J. W. Poland, J. L. Prouty and Louis Rolster.

It is thought that the newly elected legislature of Massachusetts will in the coming session rescind the resolution of censure, passed by that body last year, upon senator Sumner for his advocacy of the "battle flag" resolution. But few of the members-elect, as far as known, will refuse to be guided by the second, sober thought.

It will be seen by our Leavenworth dispatches that Governor Osborne's appointment of Robert Crozier to the vacant seat in the United States Senate is almost universally condemned as an insult to the State and substantially a triumph for Caldwell. All the papers of Leavenworth unite in disapproval of the Governor's action, and all the daily papers in the State, with a single exception, do the same thing. The game is to secure Osborne's election for the regular term in January, and to make Crozier district judge in place of Delahay. It has the look of an extremely dirty intrigue, at any rate.—Times.

How the Settlement is Received in Cuba.

HAVANA, Nov. 30.—The news of the settlement of the Virginius question between Spain and the United States, and the terms upon which it is based, was received here with much excitement. But perfect order prevails among the people, and the volunteers, the chief authority of the island, assembled in conference and sent a manifesto to the Spanish government asking it to wait until it shall have received the protocol about the Virginius case, which shows the right of capture and the justice of the subsequent proceedings. The mass of the people oppose the surrender of the Virginius or any yielding to pretensions which may dishonor the Spanish flag. The tone of the press is in accord with popular feeling. Extraordinary means and resources are being created to resist any aggressive act, although thinking people do not expect it, knowing the prudence of the American government.

A. M. Stevens' Views.

The Republican's special says: Hon. A. M. Stevens speaks quite freely in regard to Cuba and the Spanish complication. He says that he has always favored the acquisition of the island by the United States. He deprecates a war under the present circumstances if it is possible with honor to avoid it; but he says we must get Cuba at all hazards, with or without war. He thinks as an investment it is important to have the island; that under the fostering care of the United States government, her population, which is now about one or one and a half million, would, in a very few years, increase to ten millions, and that, while Spain now derives from the island a revenue of about twenty-five millions of dollars annually, it would yield to the United States in a short time at least one hundred millions. He urged that every consideration is in favor of the acquisition of Cuba by the United States. He had given the material reasons, that the prosperity of both the republic and the island would be promoted thereby; he also held that on the score of humanity, it was our duty to extend her a helping hand. The government of Spain on the island had always been most oppressive and overbearing, and is now as atrociously wicked as it ever was. It is horrible to contemplate that the native Cubans are not permitted to hold any, even the most insignificant offices. Spaniards are set to watch and rule over and grind the life out of the natives. In justice to ourselves and in response to every generous impulse, it is our duty to interfere. In reply to a question Mr. Stephens said that he believed that the Southern people generally were in favor of annexation. In a public speech made by him twenty years ago he said that "we are holding while Spain is skinning," and the same is just as true to-day. We ought to suspend our neutrality laws, and let our men go over there, and the time would soon come when Cuba would be freed, and annexation would be accomplished.

BADLY HURT.—Mr. James Royall, who has been for some time residing with his brother at Cottleville, was accidentally thrown from his wagon Friday evening last, about one mile west of the city, upon the Booneslick road, and seriously hurt, one wheel of the wagon passing over his body about the hips, breaking several bones and causing severe internal injuries. The wagon contained about 2,700 pounds of freight. Mr. Isenbrow, who was with Mr. R. rendered him all the aid in his power, placing him in the wagon and driving as rapidly as possible to Cottleville. Dr. Rogers of this city visited the unfortunate gentleman Saturday last, and reports his condition quite dangerous.—St. Charles News.

SUICIDE IN MARTINSBURG.—Mr. John Fish, an old citizen of Martinsburg, committed suicide in an outbuilding on his premises at that place, on Tuesday morning of the present week, at about half-past eight o'clock. The weapon used was a U. S. musket, which was heavily loaded, and the unfortunate man had evidently placed the muzzle in his mouth at the time of the discharge, as the whole upper part of the head was blown away, leaving the corpse a horrible spectacle. The deceased leaves a large family, all of whom have resolved their majority. We learn that he was dissipated.—Montgomery Standard.

Elder Kuowies Shaw, the celebrated Christian Evangelist, is announced for a meeting to be held in the Christian Church in Louisiana, Mo., commencing on Saturday, December 6th. Mr. Shaw has a national reputation as a Revivalist, having received into the church over 9,000 during the past few years. He is an accomplished singer, and the author of some of the finest music of the day. The Christian Church in Louisiana, is making arrangements to entertain all who may attend the meeting. In a meeting at Quincy, recently, Mr. Shaw added 75 persons to the Church; and at Canton, Mo., there were 78 additions.—Pike County Post.

Mrs. Partington calls them "riding goats," and she actually sent to the store to buy one for her son Isaac.

Grange Franks.

The most practical and common sense step yet taken by the Grange has been the erection, at various distributing points in Iowa, of grain elevators and warehouses, which place them in a position to take advantage of a favorable market. In a number of towns these warehouses have been built by two or three members of the Order; but in places where a few more were not found willing or able to assume the responsibility, stock companies have been organized, each member of the Grange taking a great or less number of shares. The plan of conducting the business is the same, whether the buildings are owned by three or fifty patrons. The farmer desires to make a direct sale of his grain, and get the money for it when it is delivered, the managers are bound to pay him the highest figure the state of the market will warrant. But if, on the contrary, he is disposed to take the risk of the market, they handle his grain, sell upon his order, and return him the proceeds, charging him a commission of about a cent and a half a bushel or so much as will barely pay the expense of the transaction.

A Waterloo paper says a Grange elevator was established in that city about twelve months ago, the stock being held by a large number of farmers. The grain shipped from it to Chicago and New York has brought considerably better prices than the local traders could pay, and besides this, the establishment has paid a dividend of fifty per cent. on the stock. This result, so favorable to the producers, was brought about by the determined unity of farmers in the neighborhood, nearly all of who subscribed stock, and then gave it a their business.

Where this system is in operation the farmers are independent of middlemen between them and Chicago or New York. The whole business is conducted by the Superintendent in charge, whose operations are at all times subject to inspection by a Board of Managers, consisting of the patrons farmers themselves, who are sworn to fulfill their duties honestly and faithfully.

We have time and again urged upon the farmers of St. Charles county—even before the organization of Grange here—the importance of forming joint stock companies for the erection of elevators, and their management upon the principles adopted by the Patrons in Iowa. We have been led to believe that the farmers in the county suffer more from bad wagon roads and a lack of warehouse facilities than from railroad extortion, and hence have endeavored to keep before them the importance of it and seeking a remedy for these evils.

Many of our farmers are now learning in the Grange room what the newspaper press has long sought to inculcate in their minds: that the way to secure help is to help themselves. Where the Patrons have made a blind, relentless war upon railroad they have themselves been worsted; but where elevators and warehouses have been erected, and home manufactures sustained and encouraged the farmers have invariably reaped the reward of their labor and demonstrated the wisdom of their course.—St. Charles Cosmos.

We were shown a few days ago, bust, in plaster, of little Mable Hilder, who died in this city last summer. The cast was taken by her father, Dr. J. G. Hilder, after she was dead. It is an excellent likeness of the child, as we remember her; the features and expression being like those of one in a pleasant slumber. We can scarcely imagine what must have been the emotions of the father while he was thus engaged in rescuing from the grave the image of his first born. It would seem that the affection of the parents for the child demanded more than a lock of hair or a little half worn slipper, as mementoes of their lost one, and so the father's hand was moved for the task which was to perpetuate the vestige of the child's form and features of their dead idol. Under any circumstances such a perfect likeness of the original would be a precious treasure in the family, but having been suggested by the love and wrought out by the hands of the father—in years to come perhaps after he, too, shall lie cold in the grave—this little bust will become all the more interesting, in that it will be in the family a monument blending in one and perpetuating together, the memory of the father and the child.—Jefferson City Tribune.

The new constitution of Pennsylvania provides, among other things, that all moneys of the State over and above the necessary reserve shall be used exclusively in payment of the public debt, and that the making of any profit out of such moneys, or the employment of it for any purpose not authorized by law, shall be deemed a misdemeanor. Of course the ring would be dead-set against the adoption of the new instrument for this reason, if for no other, because it strikes directly at their chief base of supplies.

The next meeting of the State Grange of Missouri occurs in February next. Every county in the state will have the right of representation, and there will be about 1,500 Grange with a membership of 80,000 farmers.